ABSTRACT

Input audio signals are divided into low-frequency components and high-frequency components, both of which are subjected to delay processing in correspondence with desired positions of focal points with respect to speaker units respectively. Delayed low-frequency components are further subjected to weighting using a first window function. Delayed high-frequency components are subjected to weighting using a second window function (e.g., a Hamming window function). Weighted high-frequency components and weighted low-frequency components are added together with respect to the speaker units, which are thus driven respectively. The first window function applied to low-frequency components is made moderate in weighting in comparison with the second window function applied to high-frequency components; thus, it is possible to reduce differences of sound directivities between low-frequency components and high-frequency components of audio signals.